FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1841. [NO. 1251.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday, the 4th June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*

May 17, 1841. 50-4t.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above.

Received per Henrietta Company,

20 CRATES CROCKERY, assorted for the country trade. For sale by

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 18, 1841. 50-3w.

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19. Mrs. Gibson would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and perfect acquaintance with the classicks and fine arts require, & will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and others in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

The Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Use of Globes, Arithmetic and celestial globes, Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes, Music on Ocean, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax Work and every variety of embroidery and rug work, for which arrangements have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. 50-3t*pd.*

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 8th February, 1838, we will offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Pinson, and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, belonging Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS, } *Trustees.*
DUDLEY D. DANIEL, }

May 3, 1841. 50-t12Jy.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 14th day of June next, I will offer for sale, for cash, at the Court House door in Wadesborough, the following negro slaves, viz: Jerman, Cyrus, Daniel, Ben, Dicy, Lucy, little Bob, Mary, Rose, Eliza, Frank, Abram, Tony, Laura and Harry, levied on as the property of Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas and Special Fi. Fa. from Bank, in favor of Joseph Medley, administrator de bonis non of Hugh McKenzie, dec'd., against said Vincent Parsons, James Curtis, and Dudley D. Daniel.

J. WHITE, *Sheriff of Anson County.*

Wadesborough, N. C., *May* 4, 1841. 49-4w

$25 REWARD.

I BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, has a broad, very large flat foot, combs his hair back with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems to be rather modest when spoken to, yet lively and active. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable a strong grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the hind quarters—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, the saddle new. He had on a yellow homespun coat, and his cape somewhat torn, showing the red padding &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him or the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.

Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., May 5, 1841. 49-tf.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1841.

Wesley B. Thomas vs. John Gunter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac Gunter, James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufactory in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

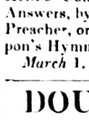
200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 3, 1841. 44tf

LOVE'S HOTEL.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

March 1.

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

COMMERCIAL
AGENCY.
NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction. GEO. W. HUTTON,

109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.

New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

BUFFALO SPRINGS,

IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA
8 miles West of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visiters. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be always in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the healthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the Buffalo waters, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Anti-Bilious effects, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to-wit: That for the last 30 years, families (often large,) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Spring that it don't cure, that he shall pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON,
CLEM. R. KENNON.

HAVING practiced Medicine in the neighbourhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last 12 years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also sudorific and slightly aperient. These Medicinal properties combined render it useful in all Dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of the secreting organs, intermittent fever and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results.—In Fever and Ague and protracted remittent Fever it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *impotent organ peculiar to the sex*, when, in a state of derangement, exerts an influence, which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often in one common ruin both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless here to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigour infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va., April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Blue Stone, April 22, 1841. 48-t1J

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received per Steam Boat,

11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every House! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Crochew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

Received per Steam Boats,

51 HHDS. SWEET MOLASSES,
10 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,
28 bags Rio COFFEE.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 29, 1841. 48tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufacturers of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article at Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, 100 KEGS FFg, FFFg, FFe, FFFe, and NP, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.

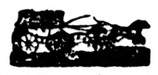
Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47 6w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
5½ barrels Butter Crackers,
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 13, 1841. 46tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 36tf

POETRY.

HOW AND WHEN TO WOO.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent when lovers near
Press the tenderest reasons!
Ah, they give their faith too oft,
To the careless wooer;
Maidens' hearts are always soft;
Would that men's were truer!

Woo the fair one, when around
Early birds are singing;
When, o'er all the fragrant ground,
Early herbs are springing;
When the brook-side, bank, and grove,
All with blossoms laden,
Shine with beauty, breath of love—
Woo the timid maiden.

Woo her when, with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking;
When on rills that softly gush,
Stars are softly winking;
When, through boughs that knit the bower,
Moonlight gleams are stealing;
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentler feeling.

Woo her, when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
When the dropping foliage lies
In the half choked fountain:
By the scene, that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her, when the north winds call
At the lattice nightly;
When, within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the faggots brightly;
While the wintry tempest round,
Sweeps the landscape heary,
Sweeter in her ear shall sound
Love's delightful story.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY.

At the time this Prince visited Dublin, an English Journal made the following remarks: "Dublin has now to boast the presence, not merely of the richest subject, but of the richest family, we may safely say, on the face of the earth!—that of Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador of his majesty, the Emperor of Austria, to the Court of London. This great and affluent family enjoys a revenue exceeding £500,000 sterling per annum.—The very dress in which this Prince has visited the several Courts of Europe, is valued at $1,060,000 sterling—his coat alone, at $200,000,—the hilt of his sword, at $100,000. We have the authority of Sir Walter Scott, for saying that every time the Prince wears this costly dress, the diamonds and pearls that fall from it may fairly be estimated at from 100 to 200 pounds. On the occasion of the Coronation, we have it from the same authority that the Princess was literally covered with diamonds. She wore as many as if they had been Bristol stones. To describe the splendor of the equipages of Prince Esterhazy, his numerous retinue,—his grand establishment,—his amazing and unbounded wealth—would tax credulity.—The dignity and wealth of his powerful family, influenced by a demeanour remarkable only for its elegance and suavity. He is, we believe, a Hungarian. His daily income is upwards of $6,000.

Pistol Shooting Extra.—No little noise and alarm was created in one of the principle hotels in New Orleans, early one morning lately, by the loud report of a pistol in one of the passage-ways of the third story. Some thought that a suicide had been committed, while others did not know what to think of an occurrence so unusual; but their doubts were soon removed, as we shall show.

It seems that one of the Irish waiters attached to the hotel had taken a gentleman's overcoat from his room in order to brush it. Finding a pistol in one of the pockets, he drew it forth to examine it. At this juncture a darkey came into the room, when the Irishman, having no idea that the pistol was loaded, took sight at the sable fellow and exclaimed:

"I say, my rowl of blacking, jist straighten yourself like a man; stand still and I'll plug ye as aisy as I'd kiss me hand."

"Wy, wy, look heah master," said the darkey, rolling his eyes, and turning pale blue from fright; "look heah, master, don't you do dat; don't aim dat pistol dis way. Wha-wha-what for you shoot me?"

"Jist for a bit of divarshun, that's all. Be aisy, I say, and I'll let a streak of daylight through that dark body of yours."

No sooner said than done. Pat took deliberate aim, pulled the trigger, and off went the pistol, with a tremendous report. The ball—for it had a "blue pill" in of a large size—just grazed the darkey's side and went smack through the door, but fortunately it did not happen to come in contact with any "sure enough" flesh and blood. It is needless to say that the Irishman was more frightened than any man in the party; and has since declared that he "will not tich one of the desateful things again."—*Picayune.*

The brilliant fame sometimes acquired by young men, is an injury to them rather than a benefit. It quells exertion, instead of stimulating it; so that they accomplish less, while the public demands more. They regard their reputation, as capital from which they are to receive a constant revenue of praise; while the public regard it only as conferring the right of enormous taxation. They place it on the credit side of their account, as so much due from the world to them; but public expectation places it on the debit side, as proof of so much due from them to the world. Hence it is, that early promises of talent are so often broken.

We should manage our fortune like our constitution, enjoy it when good, have patience when bad, and never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity.

Epicures expend all their ingenuity in getting good food for their appetites, rather than in getting a good appetite for their food.

A Business Legislature.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island adjourned last Friday week, after a session of two and a half days, the first of which was occupied in counting the votes and declaring the election of general officers, leaving only one and a half working days, in which they despatched about as much business as the Legislature of the great State of Pennsylvania has in their session of four months, or probably would have done in four years. Some of the old members thought there was an unnecessary waste of half a day, as, by going into Grand Committee on Wednesday, they might have finished by Thursday night.

The next session of the General Assembly will be held on the 1st of June, when they will have five working days before them, and if any of those unwieldy States which cannot pass their necessary laws without four months' quarrelling, nor then to suit themselves, would entrust their legislation to our General Assembly, they shall have better laws than they ever dreamed of.

Providence Journal.

The following beautiful passage, as true as it is beautiful, is from Mr. James's last novel, "*The Gipsey:*"

"Round the idea of one's mother the mind of a man clings with a fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in our old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not that she possessed."

Jugs.—The jug is the most singular utensil: a pail, tumbler or decanter may be raised and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean, but the jug has a little hole in the top and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no hand moves over the surface. You can clean it only by putting in water, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and vice versa. Hence the jug is like the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recesses, but you can judge of its purity or impurity only by what comes out of it.

The Times.—"Why are not the time better?" ask the Locofocos. "Did you not promise us better times as soon as Harrison should be elected?" say they.

Well, we promised to reform the Government, to stop the squandering of money, and to restore public prosperity; but we promised no miracles. We addressed men of sense, not fools. The mischiefs which the country suffers were brought on by a series of bad measures, and can no more be repaired in an instant than a patient reduced almost to a skeleton by quackery can be restored to vigorous health and strength in a day. The Van Buren system is yet in full operation so far as the laws are concerned. The sub-Treasury is the law of the land, and must remain so until the meeting of Congress. The Locos denounce the Extra Session as unnecessary; *they wish us to go on with the same experiment which has failed in their hands; with their sub-Treasury; their hard-money exactions of duties; their suspended State banks; their no currency and no tariff, and no national bank;* and yet hold us responsible for not making the times better. We cannot do much under their system. We must abandon it, and return to the old one under which we formerly prospered. We hope Congress will lose no time in doing this. There can be no sound currency till it is done, and until there is a better currency, business cannot revive but partially.—*Kennebeck Journal.*

The law case, involving so much property, in which Gen. and Mrs. Gaines are parties, part of the trial in which we quoted yesterday from the New Orleans Picayune, produced a singular scene on Friday. The Court ruled out some documents which Mr. Peyton, the counsel of Gen. Gaines and lady, wished to introduce, whereupon he threw up the case, and withdrew from the court. Upon this, Gen. Gaines announced that Mrs. Gaines would proceed with the case, and after some little sharpshooting between the General, the Lady and the Judge, in which the last named was rated for partiality and interested motives, the cause proceeded, and for aught we know, is now proceeding under the special law management of Mrs. Gaines herself.

The editor of the New Hampshire Telegraph acknowledges that he was imposed upon when he stated that a good woman in that vicinity had presented her husband with five children, born on the same day. The editor says:

"We made it on authority which we deemed satisfactory, and upon which it has been for some weeks very generally believed here. We shall have to take off *four* of the little ones, but it is a good story at that. We don't intend to take off any more. The rest of the story is true."

A Large Vine.—We measured a grape vine a day or two ago, now growing within a few miles of this place, and found it to be *forty-three inches* in circumference at the ground. It has not probably its fellow in size in the United States.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

RETURN OF MR. VAN BUREN TO KINDERHOOK.

The Albany Argus and Kinderhook Sentinel have a long story to tell in regard to the splendid reception given to Mr. Van Buren. The Ex-President, it appears, reached home a week since on Saturday. Due notice had been given to his friends at Kinderhook, Stuyvesant, and all along shore, that he would be forthcoming. Cannon and friends were stationed at the steamboat landing, to give the "great defeated," we learn, a noisy welcome. The bells were rung, too, to order, and so between vociferous yelling, the roar of gunpowder, and the sound of the village bell, the sound and fury of a general welcome were at least preserved.

Mr. Van Buren, says the Kinderhook Sentinel, was accompanied by the Hon. B. F. Butler, and both were loudly cheered. After exchanging salutations with his friends and fellow-citizens, Mr. Van Buren entered his private carriage, seated by the side of Mr. Butler, and the procession commenced its line of march for Kinderhook.

The procession having arrived in front of Stranahan's hotel, Mr. Van Buren was conducted by the Committee of Arrangements to the piazza of that spacious building, which was already graced by a goodly number of ladies. Here, in full view and in distinct hearing of the assemblage of citizens who occupied the public square, Maj. M. Myers, on behalf of his townsmen, addressed Mr. Van Buren.

The Ex President made a formal reply, —telling his hearers how much he was gratified with his reception,—how pleased he was with himself for having supported such democratic measures as he had recommended, and hinting, pretty plainly, that he is not to be satisfied with "a single defeat." "My personal feelings," says the Ex-President, "are unscathed by the result of the late election!" We hope they are, but from what we have seen, and from what we know, we believe that Mr. Van Buren forgot himself, or the truth, when he uttered the remark we have quoted.

Mr. Butler was called for, after Mr. Van Buren had closed, and warmly eulogized the friend indeed who had bestowed upon him so many favors and so many riches. The closing paragraph in the Sentinel, giving in detail an account of the reception, is too good to be lost. There are some people who can never get enough of any thing,—be it adulation, slavishness or humbug.

"We are among those who sincerely believe, that when the "second sober thought of the People" shall have calmed the angry waves of political warfare, that ample justice will be accorded to Martin Van Buren. The sunlight of truth will, ere long, dispel the mists of prejudice—the fiat of the American People will bind around his brow, honored by long service in the councils of the nation, a civic wreath, brilliant and imperishable; and, linked with the invincible Hero of New Orleans, his glorious and honorable career will be inscribed on the tablet of immortality."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

SQUALLS AHEAD!

The appointment of three Commissioners —at the head of whom is Gov. Poindexter —to look into the management of the N. Y. Custom House, has excited great consternation among the immaculate office-holders. Racy developments are anticipated. Similar commissions have been delegated to other points. The vicinity of Norfolk has been honored with one—a place as much entitled to the distinction as any other, if all that has been said and sung be true. We wish Mr. Navy Agent, and all other equally inveterate and hardened partisans a safe deliverance. The arrival of the Commissioner appears, however, to have created an ominous consternation. A correspondent in Norfolk thus speaks of the alarming circumstance:

NORFOLK, May 17th, 1841.

The nibbling crew were taken by surprise here a few days ago, by the arrival from Washington of a Commissioner charged by the Secretary of the Navy with an investigation into the affairs of Mr. Navy Agent Loyall's office and of several others of the Spoilsmen—An iceberg has come over the slick, well-fed office-holders and their political allies—such a shivering!—at the thoughts of Salt River. Oh, the hard hearts of these British Whigs! Parson Fisk raves and rants like "a mad bull," (says Broughton) which induces the belief that poor Tobias will hereafter be considered a Martyred Saint in comparison to the old wharf rats in this region, who have been ratting Uncle Sam for the last ten years to the tune of thousands: street talk puts down immense sums squandered on political favorites in the way of "paper, blanks and twine." On the other side of the river, the *working man's* friends have been friendly enough to take only one half of the daily wages paid the Mechanics in the Navy Yard—this game is *said* to have been played by more than one of the Heads of the Mechanical Departments. Ritchie would shed an ocean of sympathetic tears if the Commander of the Yard, or the Secretary of the Navy, should turn out of office one of these most disinterested and honest friends of the working man. These fellows have had a long flood-tide—but the ebb is now at hand, and they will soon find themselves high and dry. Yours.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

We had intended to have continued the Custom House disclosures, which have excited so much interest here and in the neighbouring cities. The material, so far from being exhausted, we were informed, multiplied upon the hands of those who gave us the important information we have placed before the public. We should have continued the investigation if an investigation had not been ordered by the proper Department at Washington, and we may do so some future day, and carry the war from New York to Philadelphia. Our attention to-day is called to Philadelphia from seeing the interest manifested in that city in regard to the exposures made here. The United States Gazette of yesterday publishes the first number, which appeared in the Express, signed, "A Custom House Officer," and intends to continue the publication of all the numbers. A responsible Philadelphia importer, who requests the publication in the Gazette, states in a note to the Editor, that *his consignor in New York was obliged to pay to Jesse Hoyt, in consequence of the system mentioned in the first letter, the sum of* $25,000, *in order to get from out of his clutches goods which were then in the Custom House, to the amount of two to four hundred thousand dollars, but which was done because there was no other way to avoid a greater loss through the detention, and consequent deterioration of goods, and likewise to avoid the expenses of a vexatious law suit.*—*New York Express.*

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.

MAY 17, 1841.

Chief Justice Nelson and Judges Cowan and Bronson presiding.

THE McLEOD CASE.

A large crowd was again collected within and outside the Court room this (Monday) morning, being the day appointed for hearing the arguments in this case. At ½ past 9 Mr. McLeod, accompanied by the Sheriff of Niagara, entered the Court and took his seat in the recess of one of the windows. At 10 o'clock precisely their Honors took their seats, and enquired if Counsel were ready in the criminal case set down for that morning.

Mr. Spencer replied that he was ready on the part of the prisoner.

The Attorney not having arrived, however, some preliminary business was disposed of, and Mr. Hall soon after appeared with Mr. Wood on the part of the people. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Bradly counsel for McLeod, who took his seat at the table by their side.

A discussion then took place, as to which side had the right to open the argument. The Attorney General contending that having interposed in demurrer, the right to commence was on his side.

The Court said, it was not a vital question who should have the last word, and directed the counsel for the prisoner to proceed.

Mr. Bradley then read the return of the sheriff to the writ, stating that McLeod was in his custody under the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in March term, 1841, under an arraignment on an indictment for murder; also, by virtue of a writ of *capias respondendum* on the part of the people for trespass, and an order for commitment, for entering upon, damaging, and destroying the steamboat Caroline, laying the damages at $50,000 and ordering him to be held to bail in the sum of $7,000.

The affidavit of McLeod was then read, which we shall lay before our readers in the morning.

A note from Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster, dated March 12, 1841, was next read—it was as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, on a pretended charge of arson and murder, and I am directed to make known to the Government of the United States, that the British Government entirely approved of the course pursued by him. I am instructed to demand formally, and in the name of the British Government, the immediate release of Alexander McLeod, for the reason that the transaction was one of a public character, planned and executed by persons duly authorized by the Colonial Government, to take such measures as may be necessary for protecting the property and lives of Her Majesty's subjects, and being therefore an act of public duty, they can not be held responsible to the laws and tribunals of any foreign country."

The counsel also read extracts from the published correspondence between the authorities at Buffalo and the President, and that between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth; the object, as the counsel said, being to shew that the whole was a national affair, and that the President had considered it so, when he stated by Mr. Forsyth, that it was a proceeding which would oblige them to make a demand for reparation from the British Government.

Mr. Wood then stated the reasons for opposing the motion—

First, because the return of the Sheriff shewed that the prisoner was detained on an indictment for murder, to which he had pleaded not guilty, and the Court could not investigate such indictment or plea.

Secondly, because the matter set forth in the allegations did not shew that his imprisonment was illegal; but referred merely to the question of his guilt or innocence, which was not now before the Court.

Thirdly, because the attack on the steamboat Caroline, a boat owned by a private citizen, unconnected with the insurgents, and navigating the waters in a lawful business for ought shewn to the contrary, under a license from the United States, was made while moored in the State of New York and without the jurisdiction of Canada.

Fourthly, because the Government of Upper Canada or Col. McNab had no authority to send persons to commit the act in the State of New York and consequently each individual was responsible for his acts.

Fifthly, because Amos Durfee who was murdered, was a peaceable citizen of the U. States, unconnected with the insurgents, guilty of no offence against the laws of this State or the laws of Upper Canada, and that it was not necessarily connected with the attack on the Caroline, or necessary for the protection of her Majesty's subjects.

Some discussion then arose as to the question before the Court, and as it appeared to take a different course to that he expected, he asked to be indulged with further time, to prepare for the argument, and the Court postponed the further hearing until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The city has in it just now more than its usual amount of combustible material to excite and attract the populace. To the general stock was added, yesterday evening, the forger, Charles F. Mitchell, who left Montreal on Sunday morning and arrived at New York on Monday evening. He went away a freeman, and returned in irons. His habitation last night was in "the tombs," as they are known here, or in one of the cells of the halls of justice. The culprit was delivered up agreeably to the requisition of Governor Seward, and is now in a fair way to pay the penalty of his crimes. The "mental hell" does not yet seem to have reached the forger. He is represented as hardened, bold, and indifferent to his fate. He will soon be tried and sentenced.

The Supreme Court room was more crowded to-day than yesterday to see the prisoner McLeod, and to hear his trial. The evidence elicited is conflicting, and not at all to be depended upon. Some unimportant preliminary business having been disposed of this morning, the depositions of several witnesses were read, and after that some official papers, familiar to your readers, in regard to the expedition against the Caroline, and the order under which it was committed. One man swears by deposition that he saw McLeod at Chippewa the day previous to and on the morning of the day the Caroline was destroyed. He saw him also on the succeeding day, and heard him say that he had killed a Yankee, and saw him produce a pistol covered with blood. The depositions and official papers having been read, one of the counsel for the prisoner commenced his reply, and was speaking earnestly and ably when last I heard from the Court-room.

The Custom-house Commissioners have commenced their labors, with closed doors. A room has been assigned them in the new Custom-house building, which is not yet occupied by the Collector.

NEW YORK, May 19.

The arguments before the Supreme Court, in the case of McLeod, were concluded this forenoon. The Court were in session nine hours almost continuously yesterday, but the greater part of to-day and yesterday were taken up in hearing the counsel for the State and prisoner. No decision, of course, is given yet, and none probably will be given for some days, perhaps not for ten or more. The most interesting action of the Court is to come yet.

The action of the State Government in allowing McLeod to be removed from Niagara to New York has been the subject of much debate in the Legislature. It resulted in the adoption of a resolution calling for any correspondence which may have taken place between the Executive authorities of the United States and this State, and for all the information known in regard to the Executive authority and McLeod.

I learn from Albany that it is quite probable that the New York United States Senators may be instructed to vote for the leading measures of the Whig party:

For the repeal of the sub-Treasury bill.

For the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States.

For the revision and augmentation of the duties upon imports, for the purpose of securing from this source revenue equal to the expenditures of Government.

For the establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue and equalizing the currency; and finally to raise, if necessary, a temporary loan, to supply the immediate wants of the Treasury.

Subjoined is the somewhat celebrated and often quoted letter of Martin Van Buren, complaining of the "sufferings" of his party on account of the alledged "rascality of the deputy Postmasters," and urging upon the then Postmaster General the removal of some half dozen, in the interior, who were supposed to stand in the way of the operations or schemes of the leaders of the "Buck-tail" party. In publishing the letter, the Albany Journal states that these removals, thus urged by Mr. Van Buren, were the first ever made in the post office department on political grounds. With Mr. Van Buren, therefore, originated the policy of political "rewards and punishments." But hear the now ex-President!

APRIL 4th, 1820.

Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of the Deputy Postmasters, *is* intolerable and *cries* aloud for relief. We find it impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers and unless we can attain *them* by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it.—Let me therefore entreat the Postmaster General to do an act of justice and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez Fox, E q; also Howell, of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. and the removal of Smith, at Little Fall, and the appointment of Holister; and the removal of Chamberlain, of Norwich, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq.—I am in extreme haste, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed paper according to your discretion, and if any thing is done let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it.

M. VAN BUREN.

Hon. H. MEIGS.

Who is to be Clerk?—It being admitted, that if all the Whig members who have been elected to Congress, are *permitted* to take their seats, the late Clerk cannot be re-elected, we think that gentleman had better "come New Jersey" over some two or three States, and thus effect his re-election. As the States ought to suffer for his benefit, *turn* and *turn-about*, we think New Jersey should be let off this time. What says he to turning out the Whigs returned from New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia? It is as easy "as kiss your hand." All that he will have to do will be to procure returns for as many Van Buren candidates as are necessary, from some officer of secondary importance, in each of the States—such, for instance, as the Secretary of State—accompanied by a certificate that the Whigs have been illegally returned; when these returns and certificates are placed in his hands, he can refuse to *call the names* of the returned Wings, quote the precedent of the New Jersey case, and the thing is done.

The late Clerk, we hope, will be grateful to us for this suggestion.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Carry out the Principle.—We learn (says the Baltimore Sun) that the Secretary of the Navy has detached Purser Ramsay from the sloop of war Fairfield, now ready for sea, and substituted purser Forrest, because charges had been made against the first of improper interference in elections. The Secretary has resolved to investigate this charge. The Philadelphia Ledger adds, we are glad to learn this, and hope that the investigation will be thorough, and the punishment, upon conviction, exemplary.—The only punishments that could be inflicted are censure, suspension, or dismissal from the navy.

Never was the father of lies so completely *cornered* as the Editor of the Globe, in the story of Gen. Harrison's death-bed anguish. His pretended witnesses have come forward and claimed the privilege of his own columns to disavow all part or lot in the foul stigma upon the good President's memory. Col. George Croghan of the Army was first appealed to, *he* disclaims all knowledge of the reported *facts*, although repeatedly at the White House during the President's last illness. Dr. Frailey, a clerk in the Land Office, was next referred to: and he, like a man of truth and honor, assures the public that his name and the name of his lady, (who, to Blair's shame be it said, was made a party to the vile fabrication,) were used without the shadow of authority—Mrs. F. "never having seen the President while living except on the day of his inauguration, and then only in the line of the procession!" And now, the graceless slanderer has the hardihood to "infer that it was SOME OTHER affectionate wife who made the application" reported to have been made for a continuance of her husband in office—not to Gen. Harrison, but to "Major Chambers!"

Nash. Whig.

From the present condition of the U. S. Bank, to which the opponents of a National Bank triumphantly refer to justify their opposition, we, on the other hand, draw an argument of directly the reverse tendency. If that Bank had never changed its character from a National to a State institution, it never could have run into that "wild and ridiculous excess" of speculation to which its embarrassments are mainly attributable. It would not only have regulated other banks, but it would have been restrained itself by the salutary dread of the periodical scrutiny to which it knew that it was subjected by the Congressional committees, and to that still more powerful check, the constant presence at its Board of Government Directors. To the veto of the Bank charter are attributable all the pecuniary disasters that have since befallen the country; and we shall never get rid of them until we return to the old paths in which our fathers trod.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The State of Ohio.—Within less than forty years the population of this thriving State has increased from fifty thousand to upwards of fifteen hundred thousand. Ohio is now the first wheat-growing State in the Union—her wheat crop last year amounting to upwards of sixteen millions of bushels, which is some millions of bushels larger than the crop of Pennsylvania, New York, or Virginia. She has constructed a canal throughout the entire extent of her territory, uniting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and comprising a length of three hundred and thirty-three miles.

Slaves Captured.—A letter received at New Bedford on Friday from H. Carroll, Esq., United States Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26, 1841, states that five Portuguese slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the west coast of Africa by the British naval force on that station, with upwards *of One Thousand Slaves* on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government.

Submarine Exploder.—The Washington correspondent of the North American gives the following account of Capt. Taylor's "infernal machine:"

"A few days since, Capt. Taylor made a full and successful experiment of his under water operations, before President Tyler, the heads of departments and others, and blew up a large and heavy scow 'sky high,' literally tearing it into a thousand fragments, agitating the deep, and calling up its foundations on the surface of the water. There was no mistake and mishap. The fragments were thrown fifty feet into the air, many of them falling more than 100 yards from the position of the scow. It was torn into shreds. The proof was conclusive of Mr. Taylor's ability to blow up any floating craft, large or small, ship or tender. It is averred that a ship of the line can be blown up as easy as this scow was. If so, an enemy's ship at anchor had better not go to sleep while Capt. Taylor is about. Nor will her watch make any difference. It's a gone case if Capt. Taylor gets under her bottom. He is a terrible son of old Neptune, and will pitch them all aloft as easy as Sam Patch could jump off from the brow of a cataract.

The experiment made a deep impression, not only on the scow and on the deep itself, but on the minds of all present. Capt. Taylor's fortune is made with the Navy Department and with the Government. Henceforth he will have as much as he can do. He has other modes of operation in view, as an extension of his plan, some of which he has laid open to Mr. Badger. The Secretary would go right ahead with the experiments proposed, if means were provided, but I understand it will have to be submitted to Congress."

Patent Stave Cutter.—Having published a few days since, amongst the items selected from foreign journals, an account of an English invention for cutting and fitting staves, which it was said would produce an entire revolution in this branch of cooperage, we deem it right to give place to the following notice of a new machine for the same purpose, recently invented by C. A. Locke & Co. of Boston, and which is thus described by the Daily Advertiser of that city:

"An American invention called the 'Patent Rotary Stave Cutting Machine,' and one possessing many advantages over that used in England, is now in successful operation in this country. The superiority of that used here is demonstrated by the fact that it is more simple in its construction, is managed with more facility, and throws off in like length of time a larger amount of finished stock. The two machines operate alike in cutting leaves from solid blocks of wood previously steamed for the purpose of softening and seasoning. In both, the waste steam of the engine is used to this purpose. In both, at the expense of two or three horse power, the wood is cut like cheese, without offering any apparent resistance to the knife, and without the slightest waste in saw dust, shavings, or chips. In the English patent the leaves cut from the blocks are passed through *two machines*, to bring them to the right shape for the cask intended. In this operation it most essentially varies from the American patent. This, at *one movement*, cuts out the stave in the curved shape, chambers, crozes, and pares the ends—the three processes mentioned requiring a separate labor of hands in the English manufacture of the stave."

A Yankee Admiral.—It is stated in a N. Hampshire paper, that a former citizen of that State, Thomas F. Williams, has become an Admiral, Count Zinzechoff, in the Russian Navy. It seems that he was in early youth a clerk in a store at Meredith Bridge. Being naturally of a generous, bold, and ardent temperament, no sooner had he served out his time than he went to visit a relative in Portland for the purpose of seeing a ship, and, if possible, of obtaining employment in one. He at length succeeded. After one or two voyages he was taken dangerously ill at St. Petersburg; and upon his recovery, through the aid of the American Consul, obtained a berth on board of a Russian merchant vessel as privileged seaman. After a prosperous voyage, on their return home the vessel was attacked by a piratical corsair; owing to the bravery and skill of Williams, the pirates were beaten off and the vessel arrived at her destined port in safety. The Emperor Alexander, hearing of this brilliant exploit, was so much pleased with the bravery and good conduct of Williams as to send for him to visit his palace; the result of the interview was his appointment as senior Midshipman in the Russian Navy. From this he has risen to his present rank. He has been married for some years to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

FROM THE NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Something Rich.—We find the following queer advertisment in a Mississippi paper:

TAKE NOTICE.

"With Mr. Ginn the crowd came in—
"Some took brandy—some took gin."

[*Fourth of July at the Springs.*

Uriah Ginn takes this occasion to inform his creditors, friends, the Public at large, and the community in particular, that it is his intention to change his place of residence by leaving Rankin county in the course of one, two, or three weeks, as may best suit his convenience. He is induced to be thus particular, being (like ten thousand of his neighbors) not exactly prepared to 'shell out the corn,' and wipe out old scores; at the same time he will use every effort to settle all of his debts wherein he has got value received; but he wishes it to be emphatically understood by them who hold paper with his name saddled on it as an endorser, that he bluffs the whole arrangement. Those who hold claims against him upon that footing can turn the screws and 'grind on,' and if they get the money before Ginn does they can sing it out.

URIAH GINN.

Brandon, 1841.

Rigid Sentence—At Hillsborough, in Jefferson county, Missouri, on the 22d ult., two men were convicted of the crime of robbery with the intent to murder. One of them was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety and the other for forty years!

The Giant.—The great wonder in town, at present, is a lad of nineteen, who weighs 330 lbs. and stands seven feet and three inches high. How tall he will be at the age of forty, at this rate, who can tell! He is a good natural specimen of humanity, and we were highly pleased with an interview with him. He says he can lift 1500 lbs. at once, and with the aid of a strap over the shoulders, 2,200 lbs. He has a sister who can take with ease a barrel of pork by the chimes and carry it some distance. We saw a gentleman who is 6 feet 2 inches tall, standing beside him. He seemed a pigmy in statue. The giant went to meeting yesterday, like a good citizen. He received quite as much attention as the minister, we thought.—*Portland Argus.*

AN AFFECTING PICTURE.

The following extract from one of the last numbers of Master Humphrey's Clock, is remarkable for its simplicity and its pathos. Nelly and her aged grandfather in their wanderings were hospitably entertained at the domicile of a village schoolmaster, who was in great distress on account of the illness of a little boy, his best scholar—one for whom he seems to have entertained a more than parental affection. He gives his pupils a half holiday—and leading little Nell by the hand, proceeds to the humble dwelling where his little favorite lay on the bed of sickness.

"They stopped at a cottage door; and the schoolmaster knocked softly at it with his hand. It was opened without loss of time. They entered a room where a little group of women were gathered about one, older than the rest, who was crying very bitterly, and sat wringing her hands and rocking herself to and fro.

Oh, dame, said the schoolmaster, drawing near her chair, "is it so bad as this?"

'He's going fast,' cried the old woman; my grandson's dying. It's all along of you. You shouldn't see him now, but for being so earnest on it. Oh dear, dear, dear, what can I do.'

'Do not say that I am in fault, urged the schoolmaster. 'I am not hurt, dame.—No, no.—You are in great distress of mind, and do not mean what you say. I am sure you don't.'

'I do,' returned the old woman. 'I mean it all. If he had'nt been poring over his books out of fear of you, he would have been well and merry now, I know he would.'

The schoolmaster looked round upon the other women, as if to entreat some one among them to say a kind word for him, but they shook their heads and murmured to each other that they never thought there were much good in learning, and that this convinced them. Without saying a word in reply, or giving them a look of reproach, he followed the old woman who had summoned him, (and who had now rejoined them) into another room, where his infant friend, half dressed, lay stretched upon a bed.

He was a very young boy, quite a little child.—His hair hung in curls about his face; and his eyes were very bright; but their light was of heaven, not of earth. The schoolmaster took a seat beside him, and stooping over the pillow whispered his name. The boy sprung up, stroked his face with his hand, and threw his wasted arms around his neck, crying out that he was his dear kind friend.

'I hope I always was. I meant to be, God knows,' said the schoolmaster.

'Who is that?' said the boy, seeing Nell. 'I am afraid to kiss her, lest I should make her ill. Ask her to shake hands with me.'

The sobbing child came closer up, and took the little languid hand in hers. Releasing his again after a time, the sick boy laid him gently down.

'You remember the garden, Harry,' whispered the schoolmaster, anxious to rouse him, for a dullness seemed gathering upon the child, 'and how pleasant it used to be in the evening time. You must make haste to visit it again, for I think the very flowers have missed you, and are less gay than they used to be. You will come soon, my dear, very soon now; won't you?'

The boy smiled faintly—so very, very faintly—and put his hand upon his friend's gray head.—He moved his lips too, but no voice came from them; no, not a sound.

In the silence that ensued, the hum of distant voices, borne upon the evening air, came floating through the open window. 'What's that?' said the sick child, opening his eyes.

'The boys at play upon the green.'

He took a handkerchief from his pillow, and tried to wave it above his head. But the feeble arm dropped powerless down.

'Shall I do it?' said the schoolmaster.

'Please wave it at the window,' was the faint reply. 'Tie it to the lattice. Some of them may see it there. Perhaps they'll think of me, and look this way."

He raised his head, and glanced from the fluttering signal to his idle ball that lay with slate and book and other boyish property, upon a table in the room. And then he laid him softly down once more, and asked if the little girl was there, for he could not see her.

She stepped forward, and pressed the passive hand that lay upon the coverlet. The two old friends and companions—for such they were, though they were man and child —held each other in a long embrace, and then the little scholar turned his face towards the wall, and fell to sleep.

The poor schoolmaster sat in the same place, holding the small cold hand in his, and changing it. It was but the hand of a dead child. He felt that; and yet he chafed it still, and could not lay it down."

To a Pale Rose.—Pale Rose! The sun gave you some blushes, and the sun hath taken them away. You resemble us. If the Lord, who gives health and ruddiness to the human cheek, draws nearer to us, it grows pale too.

Flowers on the Virgin's Coffin.—Strew flowers over it, ye morning friends! You brought her before flowers for her cradle feast. Now she celebrates the greatest festival, for her coffin is the cradle of Heaven.

The Sunflower.—Many flowers open themselves to the sun, but only one follows him always. Let your heart be like the sunflower, not only open yourself to your God, but obey him likewise!

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

O. K.—AWKWARD CONDITION.

I must acknowledge that the young [illegible] artless "Maiden of Fifty-six," in the [illegible] North Carolinian, who charges we were [illegible] tempting to frighten the girls out of [illegible] *"little wits"* they have, has shown [illegible] siderable ingenuity and tact for catching [illegible] old captive, but her ingenuity will [illegible] this instance. I have been her slave [illegible]

"But blot me from the race of men,
Kind pitying heaven, by death or worse,
Ere I should be her slave again."

'Tis true that her request for me [illegible] turn to my youngest and warmest affection [illegible] is quite a modest hint—but it won't [illegible] while she warns the girls not to be frighte[illegible] at my communication, I would only recom[illegible] to her that I think she has age sufficient [illegible] frighten her without the assistance of [illegible] remarks I could make.

But let the young ladies take her [illegible] and follow her example, and they will [illegible] live to be as young a "maiden at fifty-[illegible] as she is. Let them go to her and learn [illegible] cypher, for she understands addition well. She was twenty-two years old when she refused me forty years ago, which would make her sixty-two; but she is excusable [illegible] she is writing in the North Carolinian. [illegible] if we can keep it within six years of the truth, it will be a great deal better than we used to do.

As to you, my fair correspondent, there is no hope.

You say that you are "*Fifty-six.*"
"You soon must cross the *River Styx;*
"Be up and doing while 'tis day,"
For you are surely in D K.

AN OLD BACHELOR.

AUTHENTIC FROM FLORIDA.

We learn that information has been received from the Commanding General in Florida, under date of the 7th instant, that a shipment has been made from Tampa Bay for Arkansas of about two hundred Indians, of whom fifty are warriors, being all that had been collected at that place during the last few months, and making the total number removed during the year, by peaceable means, about four hundred and twenty-six, whom about one hundred and twenty are warriors. Negotiations for the emigration of the remainder were still in progress, without some hope of success, with the exception of *Sam Jones* and his followers, who still remained impracticable.—*Nat. Intellig.*

FLORIDA, May 15, 1841.

Dear Sir.—On the 26th ult. about [illegible] miles from Tampa Bay, the mail rider's horse was killed. A friendly Indian gave the news at Tampa soon after the deed was done. The Commanding General ordered out a command of Dragoons, under Capt. Beall, 2d Dragoons, who, as soon as possible proceeded to the place of the murder, took the express rider, and pursued on the trail made by the murderer. After several days pursuit, he came upon a camp regularly laid and comfortably situated, occupied by an Indian, who was leisurely opening the mail and burning the letters. Capt. Beall shot him in his occupation, but saved but one entire letter of the mail. This Indian proved to be Maxy Hajo, of *famous memory in two parts*. Capt. Beall has been complimented in orders for his long and arduous pursuit after this savage murderer, and for bringing him to condign punishment.

Yours, truly.

SAVANNAH, May 20.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

We learn from a passenger in the steamer Gen. Clench, Capt. Borden, arrived yesterday from Pilatka, that information had been received at Jacksonville, stating that [illegible] men were killed about a week ago near the Okefenoke Swamp by a party of Indians. Capt. May, with a detachment of dragoons stationed in the vicinity, immediately went in pursuit. There was also a rumor at Jacksonville, that a female and child had been killed near Trader's Hill in Camden County.

"FORT ARMISTEAD, E. F. (Sarasota) April 27, 1841.

The only news is this, that a runner has just arrived who was sent out to Hospatahka, Wild Hadjo, and Sam Jones, who reports that they have all ran off, and will not come in; consequently a treaty is probably at an end in this section, and war will soon be the word. The 1st Regiment of Infantry is at present very sickly, about one-third are on the sick list."

"FORT PIERCE, May [illegible]

On the 29th ult., Coacoochee, with fifteen men and boys, paid us a visit. He appears to be nothing more than a begging excursion, and seems about as little desirous of getting in others and going to Tampa, as making a trip to New Holland. His impudence and insolence was almost unbearable, and had I been commanding officer, and he without a *safe guard*, the whole batch would have been put in irons. He called us liars, women, stingy fellows and every thing else; but we were *commanded* to treat them with civility. He had passed from the [illegible] eral Armistead and Col. Worth. Powder, [illegible] and horses, were among the articles he asked for. Of course, we gave him none of these. The scoundrel had the impudence to go to ——, and offer to buy a canister of powder, saying that the officers would never find it out. He left yesterday, after laying dead drunk all night in our quarters."

An Awful Revenge.—Mr. Eli Abbot, formerly Mayor of Columbus, Miss., was recently found in his bed, with his head cut off. It is stated that, about four years ago, he killed a young man, named Pryor, and that he has ever since lived in the constant fear of his relatives, some of whom, it is supposed, have at length revenged themselves upon him.

Western Wit.—A Hoosier sold a neighbor a dog, which he recommended as first rate for raccoon hunting. Shortly after the purchaser met his neighbor—

"I say, friend, this ere dog don't know a coon from a sheep."

"You've tried him, ha."

"Yes, and he ain't worth a curse."

"Well, I did'nt know exactly how this was; but as he wasn't good for nothing else, I thought he must be the very devil after coons."

A Glorious Victory.—A more glorious victory cannot be gained over another man than this—that when the injury began on his part, the kindness should begin on ours.

FOREIGN.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS, EXTRA, MAY 19.

The President not heard from—Defeat of the English Ministry—Important Political Move—Abolition of the Corn Laws.

The cannon of the steamship Caledonia, Capt. James McKellar, announced her arrival early this morning in the Bay. At half past 5 o'clock, she passed the end of Long wharf, and in a few minutes was safely fastened at her moorings at East Boston. The intelligence she brings is not of much importance, with the exception of that relating to the unfortunate steamship *President*, of which there is NO INTELLIGENCE, but exciting rumors, of which the papers are full. The Caledonia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and brought London papers up to the evening of the 3d, Liverpool papers up to the date of the 4th. The cotton market was depressed, and had declined one-eighth of a penny.—Flour was dull. The money market had improved.

From China we have no further intelligence. The English papers, according to their politics, insist that the Chinese war is ended, or is in no wise near an ending.

The Americans in London, on receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting, which Mr. Stevenson our Minister, presided, and Thomas Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and directed to be communicated to Mrs. Harrison. A similar meeting was held at Liverpool.

PARLIAMENT—DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY—ABOLITION OF THE CORN MONOPOLY.

Parliament was still in session, but does not appear to have accomplished much business since its meeting together after the Easter holydays. Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill was still under discussion, according to the Times, (Tory,) more obnoxious alterations than ever to the Conservative party.

The Ministry have, however, met with much difficulty in pressing this bill through Parliament, and doubtful whether it will pass in any shape. On the evening of the 26th, the Ministry received a signal defeat, on a motion relative to the very first clause of the bill. The majority against the Ministry was 91, a very large and almost fatal majority. The Tory press are in ecstacy at these symptoms. The Ministerial papers, however, do not manifest alarm, nor do they throw out any intimations of a disposition of the Ministry to resign. The Globe ministerial pronounces the exultation of the Tories premature, and without good grounds. Lord John Russell was, however, evidently alarmed, and on Friday night withdrew Lord Morpeth's bill by moving *that the chairman do leave the chair without reporting progress and asking leave to sit again*. On the following day, the Ministry made a new move, and one of the boldest ever made by any Ministry in England—no less than the *abolition of the corn monopoly*.

The London Chronicle (Radical) of the 3d inst. says:

The sensation produced by the Government notice on Friday night on the corn laws is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the subject of excitement and determination. By the step it will never be forgiven, and by the people it will never be forgotten. Ministers have thrown themselves on the nation for support in the assertion of a great national right and interest. The response will soon be heard in thunder. The enslaving of the people's bread is a prospect full in view, and the people will spring toward it like hounds on their prey."

NEW YORK, May 20.

The Caledonia, with English dates to the 4th instant, has arrived, and there is no news of the President. Even conjecture has ceased, and there are few or none upon either side of the Atlantic who believe that the ill-fated steamship will ever again be heard from. If any shall have escaped hereafter to tell her story, there can be no doubt of the fact that she was foundered and destroyed perhaps by taking the Northern passage.

The news by the Caledonia is thirteen days later than was received by the Britannia. The British Ministry, you will see, have been twice defeated by majorities of votes upon the Irish Registration Bill—by a majority of 21, and again by a majority of 11.

The commercial intelligence is not very favorable. Cotton had fallen 1-8 of a penny. U. S. stocks were not in demand, and the report of the U. S. investigating committee had given rise to new doubts and new fears, both as it regarded the honesty and ability of the American People. U. S. Bonds had fallen to a lower point than ever abroad, and confidence seemed to be lost in the stock.

The news from England has had its effect here, in a reduction of cotton one-half cent, and in an advance upon flour. The last article sold for $4 75. Buyers of cotton endeavored to obtain the article at a reduction of one-half cent., to which holders would not accede.

REVOLUTION IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

By the way of Panama advices have been received to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter:

CALLAO, February 18.

Since my last of the 5th ult. the anticipated political convulsion in Peru and Bolivia has taken place. Gen. Vivanco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the department of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua, and notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vivanco, has declared against him with about one thousand men, yet he appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community is decidedly against the government of Gamarra, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilian colony, sustained by Chilian influence and subject to Chilian control.

On the 21st ult. a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Trogowen, who proclaimed General Santa Cruz Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayanquil on the 15th or 20th ult., where he was told to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru with a small force on the first favorable opportunity; and as such an opportunity is now offered, we are momentarily expecting him in Peru. On his arrival the downfall of this degraded government is inevitable. In fact, nothing prevents its immediate overthrow but the want of some officer of rank and influence under whom the parties would unite.

Signal of Distress.—The frothy and foul-mouthed Globe is in trouble. It has lost its patronage, and is in excruciating distress. Unless its patronage can be extended, it says it must expire. If the Globe should die, the country would rejoice and be exceeding glad. Public morals would improve and the health of the body politic certainly would not suffer by the abatement of such a nuisance.—*North American.*

A Shot at the whole Flock.—John Holmes, of Maine, delivered a Lecture on Temperance, at Portland, on Friday evening. Mr. Holmes is a thorough *tee totaller*. The Boston Atlas says, he goes the full length against Intemperance in all its shapes—eating as well as drinking. To use his own language—he shoots at the whole flock: beer, opium, alcohol and tobacco.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1841.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The following is ascertained to be the result of the special Election held in this State on the 13th inst:—

LIST OF MEMBERS.

First District,	*Kenneth Rayner*,
Second do.	J. R. J. Daniel,*
Third do.	*Edward Stanly*,
Fourth do.	*Wm. H. Washington*,*
Fifth do.	James J. McKay,
Sixth do.	Archibald Arrington,*
Seventh do.	*Edmund Deberry*,
Eighth do.	Romulus M. Saunders,*
Ninth do.	*Augustine H. Shepherd*,*
Tenth do.	*Abraham Rencher*,*
Eleventh do.	Green W. Caldwell,*
Twelfth do.	*Lewis Williams*,
Thirteenth do.	*James Graham*.

* Those marked thus are new members.
The *italicised* names are Whigs.

8 Whigs to 5 Vans. Last Congress 5 Whigs to 8 Vans. This is a very satisfactory result. But the changes are not less gratifying in themselves than in a political view. The State is happily rid, and we trust forever, of Jesse A Bynum, Dr. Montgomery, Micajah T. Hawkins, and Charles Fisher. This would be a triumph in itself, even if we had gained nothing politically.

Though the above is the ascertained result, the following are all the complete returns that have come to hand since our last. It is singular that we have not yet heard the vote of Anson and Montgomery, in our own District. The large majority for Deberry is of course unquestioned, but it is desirable that the particulars should be put on record. In Richmond, the vote was, Deberry 428, McCallum 44.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Saunders.	*Smith.*
Wake,	890	668
Orange,	1180	1216
Person,	506	206
	2576	2090

Saunders's majority, 486.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

	Caldwell, (V.)	Barringer, (W.)
Cabarrus,	305	706
Mecklenburg,	1071	793
Lincoln,	1687	794
	3063	2293

Majority for Caldwell, 770.

There is no change in this District, Mr. Caldwell taking the place of Mr. Conner, who declined a re-election.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams.	*Murchison.*
Wilkes,	950	182
Surry,	851	719
Iredell,	1233	259
Ashe,	279	600
	3373	1760

Williams's majority, 1613.

Mr. STANLY'S DISTRICT.—The Van Buren party started opposition to Mr. Stanly a few days before the election, in the person of Mr. Toole, late co-Editor of the Standard. The result was as follows:—

	Stanly.	Toole.
Beaufort,	833	183
Pitt, majority,	454	
Washington, maj.	370	
Tyrrell,	312	000
Edgecombe,	80	840
Hyde not heard from.		
	2049	1023

In the 12th District, Jas. Graham's majority over Clingman, both Whigs, is reported at 1500.

The majority of Daniel, Van, over Cherry, Whig, in the Halifax District, is 43.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

MARYLAND.—The election in this State has resulted in a great Whig triumph. We have gained *three* members, making the Delegation stand 6 Whigs to 2 Opposition, instead of 3 Whigs to 5 Van Burenites, as in the last Congress.

The following are the names of the members elected:

District 1—Mr. Jones, (Whig.)
2—J. A. Pearce, (Whig) gain.
3—J. W. Williams, (Loco.)
4—Alexander Randall, Jno. P. Kennedy, (Whigs) gain.
5—W. Cost Johnson, (Whig.)
6—J. T. Mason, (Loco.)
7—A. R. Sollers, (Whig.)

TENNESSEE.—A Whig gain of 1 member in the Delegation from this State, there being 8 Whigs to 5 Opposition members elected. The following is the result:—

District 1—Thomas D. Arnold, Whig.
2—*A. McClellan, Opposition.
3—*J. L. Williams, Whig.
4—*H. L. Turney, Opposition.
5—T. J. Campbell, Whig, gain.
6—*W. B. Campbell, Whig.
7—R. L. Caruthers, Whig.
8—*J. P. Gentry, Whig.
9—*H. M. Watterson, Opposition.
10—*A. V. Brown, Opposition.
11—*Cave Johnson, Opposition.
12—Milton Brown, Whig.
13—*C. H. Williams, Whig.

Those marked with a (*) were members of the last Congress.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—The Whig majority at the ensuing Session will be overwhelming. Already have they elected 142 members,—21 more than a majority of the whole House,—and 3 States yet to vote. The following table shows the result:

	New Congress. Whigs.	L. F.	Old Congress. Whigs.	L. F.
Maine,	5	3	2	6
New Hampshire,	0	5	0	5
Vermont,	5	0	3	2
Massachusetts,	11	1	10	2
Connecticut,	6	0	6	0
Rhode Island,	2	0	2	0
New York,	19	21	21	19
New Jersey,	6	0	1	5
*Pennsylvania,	12	15	11	17
Maryland,	6	2	3	5
Michigan,	1	0	0	1
Ohio,	12	7	8	11
Missouri,	0	2	0	2
Kentucky,	11	2	11	2
Tennessee,	8	5	7	6
Arkansas,	0	1	0	1
Virginia,	11	10	8	13
North Carolina,	8	5	5	8
Georgia,	9	0	6	3
South Carolina,	1	8	1	8
Louisiana,	2	1	3	0
Delaware,	1	0	0	1
Indiana,	6	1	2	5
	142	89	110	122

The States yet to vote are,—

	Probable result. Whigs.	L. F.	Old Congress. Whigs.	L. F.
Alabama,	0	5	2	3
Illinois,	2	1	2	1
Mississippi,	2	0	0	2

As Illinois and Mississippi will not be represented in the Extra Session, and as Alabama, under the General Ticket System, will certainly send 5 Locos the state of parties at the Extra Session will be 142 Whigs to 94 Opposition,—majority 48!! The largest majority since the Administration of Monroe.

The Extra Session will commence on Monday next, the 31st inst.

* In Pennsylvania one vacancy by the death of Mr. Ogle.

THE CROPS.—It has seldom happened, we imagine, that so bad a season has been known for the planter, as the present. The Spring has been very cold and wet, until three weeks past, and now it is dry and hot. The consequences are, that corn and cotton have come up very badly, and what is up presents but an unpromising appearance. We learn also, that in some parts of the State there is a scarcity of seed to replant Cotton.

This unpromising prospect extends to South Carolina. The Columbia Chronicle states that one planter had to replant five hundred out of seven hundred acres of his cotton land.

COUNTERFEIT HARD MONEY.—We saw a few days ago, a very well executed counterfeit Mexican dollar, and learn that many such are in circulation. It was made of Copper, glossed over with silver, and required some examination to detect the fraud. Our readers would do well to be on the look out.

It is said that there is a Mint for the coinage of this kind of hard money, in Moore County. If it be so, cannot the good people of Moore get some clue to its location, and break it up? It is due to themselves and the public that the effort should be made.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCES.—We have been shocked to hear of two homicides having been perpetrated in Anson county within two or three weeks past. The first occurred on the 1st instant, in which a Mr. Mattocks was killed by a man named Holden, who was arrested and is now confined in the Jail at Wadesborough. We have heard no particulars.

The second, which, from the respectability of the parties, and the cause of quarrel, has produced very great excitement in Anson, resulted in the almost instantaneous death of a young man named May, by a pistol ball, fired by another young man named Martin, who, with Thomas Waddill, Esq. as accessory, was arrested, and they are both now in Wadesborough Jail, where, bail having been refused, they will have to remain till the Superior Court in September. Participating deeply in the public concern at this awful occurrence, we refrain from giving any of the particulars which have reached us, lest we might do injustice to the parties, or prejudice the cause of the prisoners. The above is all that our duty as a public journalist requires, at this stage of the matter.

"REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS."—There is no teacher like adversity. Even bad men imbibe truth and wisdom from its rod.

For twelve years past, it has been the *avowed* principle of action of the men who ruled this country, that offices should be bestowed as rewards for party services, and withdrawn as punishments for party recusancy. We say *avowed* principle of action. For early in the day of Jacksonism, the U. S. Telegraph, the then party organ, avowed it as the rule, and more recently Gov. Marcy, that bosom friend of Van Buren, proclaimed it from his place in the U. S. Senate, in that memorable declaration, that the motto of his party was, "*To the victors belong the spoils.*" The Globe has defended every act done under this slavish principle. But the day of calamity has come, and that paper has not only discovered that it is wrong to proscribe men already in office, but has endorsed the still more emphatic declaration contained in the following paragraph, which we find in the Globe of the 19th inst:—

"We believe that if there be any thing which is more likely than another to produce a state of universal looseness of public and private virtue, it is the system of rewards and punishments for partisan services.—*Lexington Observer.*"

Truth never was more emphatically uttered than in this sentence; though nothing but adversity could have taught it to the Globe. We have often expressed the same opinion, even from the day when the practice was first established by the party in 1829. It was that which first shook our faith in the fitness of Jackson for the office he held, and contributed more than any thing else to drive us out of the ranks of his supporters. We remain of the same opinion still.

One could laugh at the ridiculous position in which the Globe has placed itself, if it were not that the evils brought on the country are of too great magnitude to admit of the indulgence of mirth.

MORE NICE THAN WISE.—The Richmond Enquirer is indignant at President Tyler for recommending a day of Fasting and Prayer—contending that there is no provision in the Constitution authorizing such a recommendation!! This is what may be called a "Virginia abstraction;" the multitude of which, proceeding from the politicians of that State, will speedily bring her as much into contempt as S. Carolina with her vanity and Chivalry.

NORTH CAROLINA—OUT OF THE WOODS.

We have the pleasure of subjoining a list of the Members elect from North Carolina, to the new Congress. The Whigs have carried EIGHT Districts, the Opposition only FIVE, thus completely turning the tables upon our political adversaries. In the last Congress, *they* had eight, and *we* had only five.

Thus has North Carolina gallantly redeemed all the pledges made in her behalf, and entitled herself to fresh congratulations from the Whigs of the Union. And the victory has been achieved in a manner, so truly in keeping with the proverbial character of our State. Our citizens, it is known, are never boisterous in the expression of their feelings. They talk little, but act promptly. They are as calm and silent in their political movements, as they are unobtrusive and unpretending, in their private and social relations. We have made no great *bluster* about what we intended to do; *but we have quietly done our duty.* And our Whig brethren all over the country, may confidently rely upon North Carolina, whenever her services are needed, in the great cause of LIBERTY and REFORM.—*Raleigh Register.*

Messrs. Mangum and Graham.—The "Standard" crows prodigiously, because the Whig Candidate for Congress, in the recent contest, obtained so small a majority in Orange, the residence of Messrs. Mangum and Graham. At Judge Mangum's Election ground, the vote stood 140 Whig to 19 Loco Foco; at Mr. Graham's Precinct, the vote stood 306 Whig to 121 Loco. Had other parts of the County done equally well, the "Standard" might now be laughing on the other side of its face.—*Raleigh Register.*

"Good News from Guilford."—We are glad to find that the mist of Whiggery is beginning to be dispelled in *Guilford*, by the Sun of Democracy. It is an old saying that it is a "long lane that has no turn," and we find there is some "shadow of turning," at least, in a quarter where the people have long been blinded and cheated by a gang of half-civilized lawyers and other demagogues."

The foregoing elegant *morceau* appeared in the "Standard" of this City, a few weeks since, in reference to the contest then going on between Messrs. Shepherd and Reid. We subjoin the vote just cast in Guilford, as the best commentary that can be given, and we are at a loss which most to admire, the *chastity* or *veracity* of the extract:

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Augustine H. Shepherd,	2000
David S. Reid,	387
Whig majority,	1613

Raleigh Register.

"Charles Ogle, whose "omnibus of lies" published in the Observer, every body recollects, and which, Whigs themselves acknowledge (some of them we mean,) were lies, but helped the election of Harrison more than any other humbug that was got up by the Tippecanoe boys—IS DEAD. He has gone, no doubt, to pay the forfeit of his perfidy. He has followed his General, in whose cause he manifested such dishonest zeal, while *Martin Van Buren*, the victim of his scorpion sting, lives to see the downfall of his enemies, and to show the world the triumph of virtue over vice.

"Ill gotten goods are never enjoyed by the possessors; so it proves with the Wings, Gen. Harrison was elevated by trickery, humbuggery, and falsehood—means too foul to ensure enjoyment—and Ogle, who strove so hard in his cause, has been called off, (if we may judge from what little we know of him) by delirium tremens or something akin, to answer no doubt, a life of sin. What a lesson to poor, misguided, deluded, wretched man! Had Charles Ogle thought *half* as much about his God, or strove half as hard to elevate his own soul to heaven, as he did to elevate General Harrison to the Presidency, he might perhaps have lived an example to the rest of mankind, instead of a warning to the knave."

The foregoing article from the "North Carolinian," a Newspaper printed at Fayetteville, and just to hand, exceeds in shameless depravity and disgusting vulgarity, any thing which has ever emanated from the Press of this State; and we deem it the duty of those Editors, who feel that they are not at liberty to throw off all moral restraint in conducting their Journals, to set the seal of reprobation upon it. We feel a sense of deep humiliation, in republishing the paragraph, and we only do it, because no description that could be given, would afford a correct idea of its offensiveness. It has long ago been decided, that "a want of *decency* is a want of *sense*," and the Editor of the "North Carolinian" may deem himself fortunate, if *he* incurs by his course no severer judgment. As was well said, on a similar occasion—"To prey upon the living may be in an Eagle's sphere; but to prey upon the dead is for the vampire or the worm."—*Raleigh Register.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Com. Wm. M. Crane, to be a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners. (April 29th.)

William C. Lord, Collector, Wilmington, N. C. vice Lewis H. Marsteller.

Abraham Inskeep, Appraiser, New Orleans, vice Sheldon S. Clark.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry B. Stacey, at Burlington, Vermont.
William Collins, at Steubenville, Ohio.
James H. Turner, at New London, Conn.
John Wall, at Winchester, Virginia.
Samuel Gookin, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Death of the Hon. Charles Ogle.—We learn with regret that the Hon. Charles Ogle, Member of Congress from the Bedford District, Pa., died at his residence in Somerset on the 10th inst. of a consumption, which has preyed upon him for many months past. His death leaves a vacancy.

Mississippi will not be represented at the Extra Session of Congress. Gov. McNutt has declined calling an Extra Session of the Legislature for the purpose of appointing a period for the election, and does not consider himself authorized to order an election without the intervention of the Legislature.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Gamewell, Mr. LEVI A. HART, of that place, to Miss HARRIET KIRTLAND, of New Haven Con.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on Thursday the 13th instant, Mr. ROBERT L. STEELE to Miss HANNAH P. LEAK, daughter of Walter F. Leak, Esq.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, S. W. WHITING, Esq. Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, to Miss HANNAH M. STUART, second daughter of the late John Stuart.

DIED,

At New York, on the 19th instant, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH F. MALLETT, wife of Gen. E. J. Mallett, of Providence, R. I., and daughter of Ex-Governor Fenner, of Rhode Island.

Of a lingering consumption, in Moore county, on Saturday the 15th of May, NEILL McIVER, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. The subject of this obituary was a young man of no ordinary promise. At an early age he embraced the religion of Jesus Christ, and connected himself to the Presbyterian Church, and continued to be a consistent member and set an example of piety worthy of imitation. He had that hope which is sure and stedfast, and serves as an anchor to the soul in passing through the shadow of death. He left a large circle of relations to mourn their irreparable loss;—but they are comforted by the hope that his spirit was carried by a convoy of Angels into Abraham's bosom. Brevis est vita.—[*Communicated.*

At Columbus, Geo., on the 13th inst. Col. NEILL McNAIR, a native of Richmond County, N. C., and formerly a merchant of this town. His character is so well depicted in the following notice, that we copy it entire, as it will doubtless be a source of mournful gratification to his numerous relatives and friends:—

FROM THE COLUMBUS ENQUIRER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

COLUMBUS, May 14, 1841.

At a meeting of the St. Andrews Society in this city, the following preamble and resolutions were their proceedings upon the death of Col. Neill McNair.

It is a mournful event which calls us together; our fellow member, Neill McNair, is no more; he breathed his last about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th Inst., after suffering for two days of cramp cholic. Death though so common to the human family, and so little regarded by the greater portion of mankind, seldom takes from us one whose loss occasions more grief to friends and acquaintances than this individual. He was a useful member of society, beloved and respected by all that knew him; he was true and confiding as a friend, warm and sincere in his attachments, making no professions where he did not feel them, and generous almost to a fault. As a man, he was liberal, high minded and honorable; in short, he possessed those qualities in an eminent degree which adorn and ennoble our species. In him, this society has lost a strong pillar, for he was a constant, faithful member, and his relations bereaved of the noblest work of God, an honest man.

Col. Neill McNair was five days ago as well as any of us, though now gone to give an account of his Stewardship, and entered upon that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Oh, how uncertain is life! what admonitions do we all have to prepare for death, and how little do we heed them! Our friend is gone, the places that once knew him shall know him no more, he has entered into the dim shadows of eternity; but it is a consolation for us as well as his relations to know that every possible attention was bestowed upon him during his illness, though all in vain. And now, having sadly consummated the last solemn act due to his remains, in testimony of our esteem for the worth and memory of our departed brother, be it

Resolved, That with his distressed mother and relations we truly sympathise, and sincerely participate in their grief, while we would presume to say to them submit to the inflictions of Providence as becomes christians.

Resolved, That we will perpetuate and cherish the remembrance of his generous and confiding character, while we most deeply deplore his untimely death.

Resolved, That in witness of these our sentiments, we will unite in wearing the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of our proceedings be forwarded to the mother of the deceased, and handed over to two of the city gazettes for publication.

JOHN BETHUNE, *President.*
CHARLES WISE, *Secretary.*

POSTSCRIPT.

We are indebted to a friend at Rockingham for the official account of the election in this District, as follows:—

	Deberry.	McCallum.
Richmond,	428	44
Anson,	762	91
Cumberland,	373	469
Robeson,	315	149
Moore,	319	312
Montgomery & Stanly,	572	80
	2769	1145

Deberry's majority, 1624.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 14.—Schr. Benj. Rush from Boston. 15.—Schrs. Hero from Newport, Grandee from Baltimore. 16.—Schr. Oregon from Baltimore. 17.—Brig Æolus from Portsmouth; Schrs. Eagle from Baltimore, Laurel from Charleston, Globe from N. York, Eliza Jane from Berbice, W. H. Harrison from Edenton, N. C. 18.—Schr. North Carolina.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Schr. Elliott for Philadelphia. 17.—Schr. Forrester for Demarara, Repeater for New York. 18.—Brig Morning Star for Cuba.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 26.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

Cotton sold last week, as high as $10 80. What effect the news from Europe may have, cannot yet be ascertained.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 10½. Corn 62 to 70. Flour 6 to 6 50.

Cotton at New Orleans, 9 to 13. Total receipts 747 615 bales, against 842 381 last year.

Total receipts of cotton at all the ports, 1,454 394 bales, against 1,885 183 to same dates last year.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 12. Corn 62 to 70. Flour 5½ to 5¾.

FAIR.

THE LADIES of the Baptist Congregation will hold a FAIR at the late Donaldson Academy on Hay Mount, on Thursday evening, the 3d of June next, for *charitable purposes*.

May 25, 1841. 51-2w

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE Rev. Alex'r Albright, Conference Missionary of the Methodist Protestant Church, will, through Divine Providence, Preach in the Old Methodist Meeting House, on Saturday and Sunday next, the 29th and 30th inst.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1841. 51-1w.

HAY MOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be suspended on the 29th instant, from which there will be a recess of 10 days. On the 9th of June, the exercises will be resumed and continued till the latter part of August, after which, there will be a vacation of six weeks.

May 25. 51-2w.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THIS Seminary was incorporated by an act of the last General Assembly, with the above appellation. It is intended for the instruction of Females alone. The charter vests the Trustees with power to confer honorary distinction for literary merit. Under this provision, a course of Studies is prepared, comprising all the branches of a liberal education.—The arrangement and classification of this course are nearly the same with those of other Colleges, and a period of four years is deemed necessary to complete the system. Those Students, however, who may have taken preparatory steps, and qualified themselves for entering the higher classes, may obtain Diplomas in a much less time.

A College edifice is fitted up, with well ventilated rooms, for the residence of Students; and a Steward's Hall, at a convenient distance, for their repast. These, including candles, wood, and the use of a servant in building fires and supplying the rooms with wholesome water, will be had for six dollars a month, or thirty dollars the session of five months. Washing will be at the expense of the Student; also her bedding;—the Trustees supposing this latter may be spared from home without cost or much inconvenience. They will, however, furnish the several rooms with bedsteads, without charge.

Tuition will vary according to the branch of study, from eight dollars to twelve; but in no respect will it exceed twelve dollars by the Session, except in Music; this will be at the rate of $16 the Session, and one dollar for the use of the Piano.

It is desirable that all payments for Board and Tuition be made in advance. If, however, it is not convenient to do so, half only will be required in advance, and the other secured by note, payable at the end of the Session.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on the second Monday in June next, under the direction of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Miss Caroline M. Jewett; the former is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and the latter is from Springfield, Massachusetts,—comes highly recommended for her literary and musical attainments.

The Trustees have thus far progressed with ardor in the cause of female education, and now think they deserve the patronage of the public.

The College is located in Robeson County, N. C., near the Western border, about a mile from Lumber River. Its location is favorable to health, and to the cultivation of the sciences and the liberal arts. Its waving hills and shady groves, the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the transparent purity of its waters, all conspire to render it a most delicious spot of earth; and had it been known to Heathen Mythology, would doubtless have been considered a fit residence for the Muses.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

May 22, 1841. 51-3w

We are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the exercises of the ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will begin on the evening of Monday the 31st of May, and continue until the morning of Friday the 4th of June. We pledge ourselves, in our own names, and in behalf of the Students, to those who may feel sufficient interest in the occasion, and whose love of Literature and Science may induce them to attend, that every accommodation in our power which can promote their comfort, and every attention which can add to their pleasure, will be rendered.

It is, perhaps, proper to suggest, that the present is the most numerous of the forty-four Classes that have completed the entire course of instruction prescribed by the laws of this Institution.

WM. ALEX. BELL, *Marshal.*
ROB'T CAMPBELL,
WM. F. MARTIN,
A. W. SPAIGHT,
T. D. WALKER,
} *Assistants.*

Chapel Hill, May 22, 1841.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen on the 20th inst., a negro boy named BILL, about 16 or 17 years old, about 5 feet high, rather yellow complexion, with a small scar or two on the right side of his face, having the appearance of a burn; leans forward when walking; has what is called kidneys on the inside of his feet. If stolen, I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension of himself and the thief, or $5 for the boy alone, confined in any Jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D HOLMES.

Cumberland county, near Fayetteville, May 25, 1841. } 51tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

UNION LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 5 FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 12th of June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,295.

10,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,292 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

☞ 10 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA

LOTTERY,

CLASS F, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday the 19th June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	1,747 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	

25 Prizes of $1000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
AMOUNTING TO
75,000 Dollars.

On SATURDAY, 26th June, 1841, the

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 6 for 1841,
Will be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1 of $25,000
1 of $25,000
1 of $25,000
} 3 of $25,000 ARE $75,000!

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of $1,000,

50 of $300, 50 of $250, 65 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

May 22, 1841. 51-4wpd

New York
POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred and five* dollars; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June July and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet Spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months. D. K. MINOR, *Agent,*
120 *Nassau street, (up stairs.)*

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Bartholemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50 000.

New York, May 10, 1840. 51-6w

THE GREATEST NATURAL CURIOSITY.

We find in one of the latest numbers of the Louisville Journal the following very curious account of what is, in one sense at least, the *greatest* natural curiosity ever known to man:

The Missourium.—This gigantic wonder of the animal creation has at length arrived in our city, and will be exhibited at the Washington Hall as soon as the bones, which are now contained in fourteen large boxes, can be put together. This, the proprietor informs us, will be near the close of the week. In the mean time we will endeavor, from data furnished us in a printed description of the skeleton, to give our readers some idea of this mighty wonder of creation; as such it may well be regarded, for, in comparison with the Missourium, mammoths, mastodons, and all other hitherto discovered monsters are but small affairs. We have already given some account of this animal, and of the circumstances under which it was exhumed. We have now before us an accurate measurement of the principal bones of the skeleton, which will serve to give a better idea of its immense size and huge proportions.

The skeleton measures thirty-two feet in length and fifteen in height. The head measures, from the tip of the nose to the spine of the neck, 6 feet. From the edge of the upper lip, measuring along the roof of the mouth, to the socket of the eye, is 3 feet; from the lower edge of the upper lip to the first edge of the front tooth, 20 inches. Each jaw has 4 teeth, and the upper jaw has besides two enormous tusks. The teeth are each 4 inches broad. The nose projects 15 inches over the lower jaw. The tusks are 9 feet long, exclusive of 1 foot and 3 inches, which is the root, and is buried in the skull. The right tusk was found firm in the head, and remained fixed in its socket during its excavation and its transportation to St. Louis, which fortunate circumstance enables us to know the exact position and situation which the tusks occupied in the head of the animal during its life. They were carried by him almost horizontally, bending somewhat down, and then coming with their points up again, making a sweep, from extremity, in a straight line across the head, of 15 feet. The longest rib measures 5 feet 6½ inches in length, the shortest 2 feet 3 inches. The scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 3 feet 1 inch in length and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The length of the humerus, or fore-arm, is 3 feet 5½ inches, and its greatest circumference 3 feet 3 inches. The femur, or thigh-bone, is 4 feet and a half inch long, and 8½ inches in diameter. The feet of the animal appear to have been webbed. The fore foot has four toes and a thumb. The longest toe measures 1 foot 8 inches, the shortest 1 foot, and the thumb 7 inches. All the bones of the animal are firm, and contain no marrow. The cavity of the brain is quite large.

The proprietor, Mr. Koch, in his printed description of the animal, makes the following remarks on its supposed habits and nature:

"The animal has been, without doubt, an inhabitant of water-courses, such as large rivers and lakes, which is proved by the formation of the bones: 1st, his feet were webbed; 2d, all his bones were solid and without marrow, as the aquatic animals of the present day; 3d, his ribs were too small and slender to resist the many pressures and bruises they would be subject to on land; 4th, his legs are short and thick; 5th, his tail is flat and broad; 6th and last, his tusks are so situated in the head that it would be utterly impossible for him to exist in a timbered country. His food consisted as much of vegetables as flesh, although he undoubtedly consumed a great abundance of the latter, and was capable of feeding himself with his fore foot, after the manner of the beaver or otter, and possessed, also, like the hippopotamus, the faculty of walking on the bottom of waters, and rose occasionally to take air.

"The singular position of the tusks has been very wisely adapted by the Creator for the protection of the body from the many injuries to which it would be exposed while swimming or walking under the water; and, in addition to this, it appears that the animal has been covered with the same armor as the alligator, or perhaps the megatherium."

IRISH WOMEN.

Amid the want so often attendant upon the young and thoughtless marriages of the Irish peasantry, it is wonderful to note how closely heart clings to heart. Poverty, the most severe and prolonged, rarely creates disunion, and still more rarely separation. The fidelity of the Irish wife is proverbial; she will endure labor, hunger, and even ill usage, to an almost incredible extent, rather than break the marriage vow; we have known cases in abundance. "He beat me," said a pretty weeping girl, not nineteen, who had married from the service of an old friend, "He beat me, ma'am, long ago; but I never thought more of it since; and yet that did'nt hurt me half so much as he's saying that maybe little Ned was'nt his; that's breaking the heart in me entirely though I know he didn't mane it, and that it was the temper that spoke in him—the weary on it for temper!—I've known nothing but hardship since I married him; but I didn't complain of *that; we both expected nothing else;* and I don't mind a hasty stroke, for it's hard on him to see us wanting a potato, and he wet and weary—an *auld man* before his time with the slavery—and, though I put little Neddy to bed early, to *sleep off the hunger*, yet often it's too teasing on the poor child, and wakes him in spite of me, and I know the hungry face of the darlint aggravates his father. I know all that; but *he* ought to know that I'd follow him faithful through the gates of death, if *that* would save him an hour's pain; he ought to know it—and he does know it—I'm sure he does; and he kissed me this morning on his *fasting breath*, leaving the handful of potatoes for me, and saying the masther, where he gives his strength for eightpence a day, ordered him a breakfast, which I'm sure ain't the truth. The love's in his heart as strong as ever; but the misery, ma'am, often hardens the man, while it softens the woman; he didn't mane it, and he knows it's not true, but it's hard to listen to such a word as that. He was my first love, and he'll be my last. None of us can tell what's before us; but I'd go all my troubles o'er again if it would do him any service."

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's Ireland.

Female Labor in Arabia.—I saw several females here literally performing the duties of bullocks; that is, in plain English, they were yoked to the plough. One was a very comely lass, and she answered my inquiries laughingly, that they hired themselves for the purpose; the remuneration being a small quantity of grain. The men, at the same time, were standing looking on with spinnets in their hands. An odd transfer of duties this! The reader may recollect that Sir Thomas Moore relates as a reason why an Indian should be exempted from paying his taxes, that he pleaded the late loss of his wife, who did as much work as two bullocks.

Wellsted's City of the Caliphs.

A Yankee Bull.—A Yankee in Brighton is said to have thus written to his friend in London:—"It was so tarnation, unheard-of cold yesterday morning at Brighton that when I took my kettle off of the fire to my tea, the boiling water in it was actually *froze.*"

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 36tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500 000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bids. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13:f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE,

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Sand Plaister,
Red Clover Seed,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2, Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Cle-k.*

April 28, 1841. 47:3m

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

E. D. MEBANE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing.

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
315 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. '98

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE PATRIARCH; OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (postpaid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Native American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the *Family*—1, as the great social organization. 2, as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on "the Family as an elementary school of education." We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and if carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

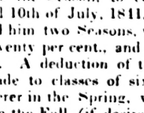
It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one. It is neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work. *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.

New York Evangelist.

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*



IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpaliee by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, worm-seed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years of age, small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about the city. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and Paints,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

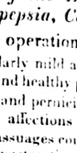
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, removes morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes easy and mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the system in a regular and healthy state. Those pamphlets which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, itself, by natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hay street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup, for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is a valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a synopsis of the Statute and Common Law, all the necessary FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. H.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public as an Agent's knowledge of their efficacy warrants, experienced by himself and many others. It is an established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpidity and irregular state of the Bowels. These, when neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They were prepared by him as the composition of an eminent physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sheriff.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have regularly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the attacks that I ever have used. I have also administered them to others frequently in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the disease and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and consequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when even a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and efficacious medicine known in those cases of Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store in Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.